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ISAGOGÆ,
SIVE
JANUA TUSCULANA,
FOR THE USE OF
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BY
The Rev. R. LYNE,

A NEW EDITION.

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TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

MDCCXCI.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE easiest of the Latin Authors, without some elucidation accompanying them, have been generally found too difficult for a first step in the course of Education at a Grammar-School, serving rather to repel the tender capacities of Children, than to call them forward to any useful exertion. This inconvenience hath given rise to an opposite one of a still more pernicious tendency: for literal translations, marginal figures, the ordo subscribed, &c. by leaving no room for any exertion at all, by sweeping away every little occasion of diligence and attention, can hardly fail of inducing habits of idleness and inactivity.

By such considerations the Author of the present attempt, having had some little experience in the instructing of youth, was led to think of some medium between too much difficulty on the one hand, and too much in-

A

exertion

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exertion on the other. He is willing to hope from the good effects of a former edition (used indeed only in his own seminary) that in the following sheets he hath hinted at least, that such an intermediate step might be contrived; and honestly considering this as very little more than a hint of the kind, he anxiously wishes that some one more expert may soon condescend to set it off with that improvement, which the object of it deserves. To such a task most of the Gentlemen, who preside over Grammar-Schools, he knows, are equal. But within the compass of his horizon, he can turn his eyes, for such a performance, on no one sooner than the Disciple of an HAYDON, or the Master of a POLWHELE. In the mean while, till the stone can have its proper polish, he adventures to set it forth in its present state; and to such as think well of building with it, he begs leave to say, in what manner he uses it himself.

When the Pupil has been made acquainted with the manner of declining and conjugating, and also with the fundamental rules of
Syntax,

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Syntax, he enters on ISAGOGÉ. In the first part, by the assistance of the characters subscribed and their corresponding ones in the tables, he learns the Parts of Speech, and the way of declining and conjugating, of a great number of other words besides those with which he hath been already conversant in his Grammar. He is still, as it were, in his old occupation, but moving on in a progress much faster than before, and at the same time less troublesome, because here he hath nothing new to charge his memory with; for in this stage he is only to find out the Part of Speech of each word, the Declension, Number, and Case of Nouns, the Voice, Mood, Tense, Number and Person of Verbs. The mode of doing which he may be easily taught in the course of a very few pages.

Then to prepare himself for the more arduous employment of turning Latin into English, let him learn by heart, as perfectly as he possibly can, the twenty General Rules of Construction, which will give him an idea of what he is next to be set about.

He

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He may arrive thus far effectually in less than a fortnight.

And now, when he is thus duly impressed, thus initiated with some preparatory knowledge, let him engage in the business itself; let him begin to construe. That this step may be as gradual as possible, .i. as is consistent with the pursuit of him, whose journey obliges him to ascend, he will meet with no new words to puzzle him, but such only as he hath already learnt to nominate and decline, with this farther assistance, that those same words or most of them are superscribed with figures referring to those Rules of Construction, by which (with a little application) he will be enabled to discover, where and how this word or that is to be construed.

In all this it can not but be a satisfaction to him and therefore an incitement, to feel himself advancing, and that *proprio marte*, by his own endeavours. In such a progress he will certainly ascend; and by such an ascent he may in time surmount the greatest difficulties;

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difficulties ; which would not be the case, if he depended solely on translations. He, who is to learn Latin and Greek by translations, may be likened (if one might indulge a smile) to a man that would fain see the glorious city Babylon ; but instead of entering it by the right road, that road, by which the builders of Babylon intended it should be entered, he must be carried into it by the Euphrates, and so gets in under the wall. He begins his tour, glides along very smoothly no doubt, but alas ! finds himself still in the channel of the same Euphrates. He sees nothing but insuperable bars and gates of brass, which entirely seclude from his view those fair edifices, by which Babylon hath been made so famous. Thus he is born along, and yet does not stir an inch himself. And now, his passage ended, he arrives at the other wall, can say that he hath gone all through Babylon, and comes out as clever a Chaldæan as when he went in ; and will set up for a Star-gazer, as soon as you please.

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I ask pardon for my simile; but really think it is as just as it is ridiculous.

“ *Ridentem dicere verum*
Quid vebat?” HOR.

The few easy passages, selected for the purpose, may be construed over as many times as need shall require, But after the first time the Learner should be constantly put to apply the Rules of Construction, by being asked, “ By what Rule are you directed to construe such a word in such a place?” And when one Rule is an exception to another, (for no General Rule is without an exception) it should be said to him, “ Such a Rule says so and so, and you do right here in deviating from it; but how do you justify that deviation?” He must then cite that Rule, by which the other is superseded. This will bring him to some practical knowledge.

His next step is to learn the difference of Gender among Nouns; for a sufficient acquaintance with which he will be referred to the Grammar as usual. But he will also find in this Book, contained in the narrow space
of

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of only six lines, a set of Rules, whereby he may fix the Gender of every Noun in the Latin Tongue, as far as it may be known by the Termination. These six lines he must first, with proper assistance, learn to construe, and then get them by heart; and in parsing on future occasions be called on to apply them.

The whole of what hath been here prescribed, a Boy of moderate abilities may perform very well in somewhat less than two months, (a much less time than what is spent in reading Cordery, Comenius, &c. notwithstanding the translations) and he may then be presented with Eutropius, Cornelius Nepos, or some other easy Classic, without any of that disgraceful pilotage, by which, I fear, many a good genius hath suffered shipwreck; and no wonder, ensnared by such a Siren-song.

But when the young Scholar begins to read another book, he is not on that account to quit this. The Rules of Construction are good still; and for a long while they should
be

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be habitually, they should be constantly before him. In short, he should refer to them as he does to his Dictionary. Moreover, as he advances in the School, he will not only find these Rules to be of daily service, but will receive much greater assistance from those parts of the book, which remain to be spoken of.

The Chapter of Elucidation, till he can get something more to the purpose, should be repeatedly read by him, not only as a Confirmation of the Rules of Construction, but also as what the young Grammarian may find some little amusement in.

The simple Directions for turning English into Latin, will be of service to him, so long as Clarke's Exercises or any other introductory book may be in his hand.

When he comes to write in a freer style, the Rules of Position will deserve his notice. These will assist in writing Essays or Themes.

And lastly, when the Master may reasonably

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ably expect, that he shall shew some taste, some knowledge of the Latin Tongue, he will find a few useful innuendos in the last Chapter, which may stand him in some stead, till he feels himself inclined, or it may be proper for him to make wider and deeper researches (if this book shall haply lead to that it will justly bear its name) and in all his pursuits consequent thereto, the Scholar will be endeavouring for himself, will taste the sweets of actual study, and instead of vainly relying on the address of others, he will be courting the Muses in his own person, and will himself enjoy their favours; *quod jubeat Deus!* for their favours are Wisdom and Virtue.



B

TOBIAS.



ISAGOGÆ,

SIVE

JANUA TUSCULANA, &c.

TOBIAS.

T¹OB⁹IAS^{I. S.} ex tribuⁿⁿ Nephtali⁷ captus fuit tempore⁶
Salmanasar^{I. S.} regis⁶ Affyriorum³. In captivita-⁶
tem^P abductusⁱ viam⁶ veritatis^{n m} non deseruit^c. Omnia⁴
bona^{a cc}, quæ^m habere^v poterat^a, quotidie⁴ sui exilii⁶
comitibus^r impertiebat^{s e c}. Cum⁶ esset^r junior^s omnibus^{e c},
nihil^{I. a} tamen^c puerileⁿ gessit^v. Denique cum irent^v

omnes

Note. The Characters subscribed refer to their correspondent ones in the Tables, shewing the Part of Speech of each word, and how to decline it. Thus, *Tobias* is declined like *Musa*, and *Tribu* like *Gradus*. Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions are not subscribed at all.

omnes ad vitulos aureos, quos Jeroboam rex Israel
^c ³ ^a ^{cc} ^{I. S.} ⁶ ^{I.S.}
 fecerat, hic solus fugiebat societatem omnium.
ⁿ ^{*} ^k ⁿ ⁶ ^c
 Pergebat autem ad templum Domini, et ibi adora-
ⁿ ⁴ ³ ^l
 bat Deum. Hæc et his similia secundum legem
³ ^{*} ^{*} ^c ⁶
 Dei puerulus observabat. Tob. cap. 1.
³ ³ ^l

E P A M I N O N D A S.

Epaminondas, dux clarissimus Thebanorum,
ⁱ ⁶ ^a ³
 unam solum habebat vestem. Itaque quoties eam
^k ^m ⁵ ⁱ
 mittebat ad fullonem, ipse interim cogebatur con-
ⁿ ⁶ ^k ⁿⁿ ^m
 tinere se domi, quod ei vestis altera deesset. In
^H ^{3—9} ⁱ ⁵ ^k ^s
 hoc statu rerum, cum ei Persarum rex magnam
^{*} ⁹ ¹⁰ ⁱ ⁱ ⁶ ^a
 auri copiam misisset, noluit eam accipere. Si
⁴ ⁱ ⁿ ^v ⁱ ⁿ
 recte judico, celsiore animo fuit is qui aurum re-
^l ^e ³ ^s ⁱ ^{cc} ⁴
 cufavit, quam qui obtulit. Ex. Æliano.—L. 5.
^l ^{cc} ⁿ
 c. 5.

Idem Epaminondas adeo veritatis erat diligens,
ⁱ ^l ⁶ ^s ^P
 ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Cor. Nep. de Ep.
³ ^u

Angor

Vis Conscientiæ.

Angor et sollicitudo conscientiæ diu noctuque
⁶ ⁵ ¹
⁶ ¹
 vexat impios. Cic. L. 1. de Leg.
¹ ^a

Non immerito aiebat sapiens (Socrates, vel
ⁿ ^P ⁵
 Plato) si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse
⁶ ⁿⁿ ³ ⁶ ^v
 aspici laniatus et ictus. Ut enim corpora verberi-
ⁿⁿ ⁹ ⁹ ⁷ ⁷
 bus, ita sævitia et libidine animus dilaceratur.
¹ ⁶ ³ ^{ll}
 Tacit. Annal. L. 6. N. 6.

Dicitur Nero, postquam matrem Agrippinam
ⁿⁿ ⁶ ⁵ ¹
 interfecit, perfecto demum scelere, magnitudinem
ⁿ ^P ⁷ ⁶
 ejus intellexisse. Per reliquum noctis modo in
ⁱ ⁿ ^a ⁶
 tenebris et cubili se occultans, modo præ pavorē
¹ ⁵ ^H ^P ⁶
 exurgens, et mentis inops lucem opperiebatur,
^P ⁶ ^d ⁶ ^u
 tanquam exitium allaturam. Id. L. 14. N. 10.
⁴ ^P

Doctrina et Virtus vera bona.

Urbem Megara ceperat Demetrius, cui Cogno-
⁶ ⁴ ⁿ ³ ^{cc} ⁷
 men Poliorcetes fuit. Ab hoc Stilpon Philosophus
⁵ ^s ^{*} ⁶ ³
 interrogatus,

interrogatus, num quid perdidisset; Nihil, inquit,
P cc n I.a n
omnia namque mea mecum sunt. Patrimonium
c a F s 4
ejus in prædam cesserat: habebat autem secum
i i n m H
vera bona, doctrinam scilicet et virtutem, in quæ
a 4 i 6 cc
hostis manum injicere non poterat. Sen. de Const.
5 9 n v
Sap. C. 5.

T A B L E S.

S U B S T A N T I V E S.

1. Musa, æ, S. F. a Muse.
2. Magister. tri. S. M. a Master.
3. Dominus, ni. S. M. a Lord.
4. Regnum, ni. S. N. a Kingdom.
5. Nubes, is. S. F. a Cloud.
6. Lapis, idis. S. M. a Stone.
7. Opus, eris. S. N. a Work.
8. Parens, tis. S. C. a Parent.
9. Gradus, us. S. M. a Step.
10. Facies, ei. S. F. a Face.

A D J E C T I V E S.

- a. Bonus, a, um. Adj. good.
- b. Tener, ra, rum. Adj. tender.
- c. Tristis,

- c. Tristis, te; tis. Adj. sad.
 d. Felix, icis. Adj. happy.
 e. Melior, ius, oris. Adj. better.
-

ARTICLES.

- * Hic, hæc, hoc. Art. D. This.
 cc Qui, quæ, quod. Art. R. Who, or which
 Quis, quæ, quid. Pr. A. Who or which, is
 is declined like Qui,
-

PRONOUNS SUB.

- F. Ego, mei, mihi. Pr. S. I.
 G. Tu, tui, tibi. Pr. S. Thou.
 H. Sui, fibi, se. Pr. S. himself, herself,
 themselves, &c.
-

PRONOUNS ADJ.

- i. Is, ea, id.
 j. Ille, la, lud.
 k. Ipse, a, um.
- } Pr. Adj. He, She, it.

Unus, Solus, Totus, Alter, &c. are declined
 like Ipse in the Gen. and Dat. Sing.
 The Gen. ending in ius, the Dat. in i.

VERBS.

V E R B S.

S.	Sum, es, fui, esse.	V. N. S,	to be.
l.	Amo, as, avi; are.	V. A.	to love.
m,	Moneo, es, ui; ere,	V. A.	to advise.
n.	Rego, is, xi; ere.	V. A.	to rule.
r.	Audio, is, ivi; ire.	V. A.	to hear.
ll.	Amor, aris, atus.	V. P.	to be loved.
mm.	Moneor, eris, itus.	V. P.	to be advised.
nn.	Regor, eris, ctus.	V. P.	to be ruled.
rr.	Audior, iris, itus.	V. P.	to be heard.
v.	Volo, as, avi; are.	V. N.	to fly.
u.	Sequor, eris, utus.	V. D.	to follow.

P. a Participle, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ns, tis, like Felix.} \\ \text{us, a, um, like Bonus.} \end{array} \right.$

I. S. Indeclinable Substantive.

I. A. Indeclinable Adjective.

General

al

C

General

General Rules of Construction.

BECAUSE in the Latin and Greek Tongues words are seldom arranged in their natural order, we must continually recur to certain general Rules, in order to discover the right construction of an author, .i. which word, notwithstanding its position, must be englished first, and which last. Without the aid of such Rules, it is impossible to understand the Classic Writers.

RULE 1.

Construe the Nominative Case first (with the words thereto belonging, if any) then the Verb, then the word or words governed of the Verb; and then the Præposition (if any) with the word depending on it.

2.

Conjunctions (except copulatives in the middle of a clause) are construed before the Nom. Case and Verb. So is the Relative Qui, as also Quis the interrogative, Quantus, Quicunque, and such like words, in whatever case.

3.

Let the Relative, and its Clause, be construed as soon as possible after the Antecedent.

4.

An Adjective or Participle (*if no other word depend on it*) must be construed immediately before its own Subs. But,

5.

If an Adj. or Part. govern a word after it, it must then be construed, not before, but *immediately after* its own Subs. See also R. 13.

6.

If two Adjectives or Participles agree with the same Subs. they must not be construed one before, and another after that Subs. but either both before by R. 4, or both after by R. 5.

7.

If the same Adj. agree with two Substantives, it must not be construed after one and before the other, but either before both, or after both.

8.

A Gen. Case usually follows another Noun: so
an

an Inf. Mood is usually construed after another Verb.

9.

When in a sentence the only visible Verb is in the Inf. Mood, construe it like an Indicative.

10.

When there occur an Acc. Case, and an Inf. Mood, *quod* or *ut* being left out, construe the Acc. first, because it is virtually a Nom.

11.

Words in apposition must be construed as near to one another as possible.

12.

All correspondent words, such as *talis-qualis*, *adeo-ut*, *prius-quam*, &c. must be construed as near to one another as possible.

13.

In an Ablative Absolute construe the Participle or Adj. last, .i. after its Subs. or the word with which it agrees.

14. An

14.

An Adverb is not to be joined with a Subs. but with a Verb, Adj. or Participle.

15.

After a Præposition constantly look for an Acc. or Abl. case, which will always be found close by.

16.

The word governed must be construed after the word which governs it, (such words excepted as R. 2. specifies :) and even they must follow Prepositions.

17.

When *Sum* is put for *Habeo*, the English Nom. is turned into the Dat. and the Acc. into the Nom. In this case, construe the Dat. first like a Nom. then the Verb as if declined from *Habeo*, and then the Nom. like an Acc.

Nothing is more usual than for one sentence to contain several clauses, .i. parts severed from each other by a point or stop. On such an occasion be mindful of

Rules

Rules 18, 19.

18.

Generally construe every word in any clause you have entered on after the Nom. Case, before you proceed to another clause.

19.

Begin each clause, as you proceed from one to another, with a Nom. Case, if there be such a Case in it, and go on according to R. 1.

20.

An oblique Case, unless it be an adjunct of the Nom. should be construed after the Verb.

For an Illustration of these Rules, see one of the following Chapters.

TOBIAS.

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T O B I A S.

¹T¹OBIAS ¹ex ¹tribu ¹Nephtali ²⁰captus fuit tempore
⁸Salmanasar ¹¹regis ¹Affyrriorum. In ¹captivita-
¹tem ¹⁶abductus ¹⁴viam ¹veritatis non ¹deseruit. Omnia
³bona, ⁸quæ ¹⁴habere ⁴poterat, ⁸quotidie ¹⁶sui ¹⁶exilii
¹⁶comitibus ²impertiebat. Cum ¹⁶esset ¹⁶junior ¹⁶omnibus,
¹⁶nihil ²tamen ²⁰puerile ²gesit. Denique ²cum ²irent
¹omnes ¹⁵ad ⁴vitulos ³aureos, ¹quos ¹¹Jeroboam ⁸rex ⁸Israel
¹⁶fecerat, ⁸hic ¹⁶solus ⁸fugiebat ⁸societatem ⁸omnium.
²Pergebat ¹⁵autem ⁸ad ⁸templum ⁸Domini, ⁸et ⁸ibi ⁸adora-
¹⁶bat ¹⁵Deum. Hæc ¹⁶et ¹⁵his ¹⁵similia ¹⁵secundum ¹⁵legem
⁸Dei ¹puerulus ¹observabat. Tob. cap. 1.

E P A M I N O N D A S.

¹Epaminondas, ¹¹dux ⁴clarissimus ⁸Thebanorum,

Note. The Figures here refer to those Rules of Construction, by which the Learner may be assisted in construing those words over which the Figures are set. Thus the fig. 1 shews that such a word either is, or belongs to, the Nominative Case; and must therefore by Rule 1. come before the Verb.

⁴ unam ¹⁶ solum ² habebat ² vestem. ¹⁶ Itaque ⁸ quoties ¹⁵ eam ⁸ mittebat ¹⁶ ad ² fullonem, ¹⁶ ipse ¹ interim ¹ cogebatur ¹⁶ continere ² se ¹⁶ domi, ¹ quod ¹ ei ¹⁶ vestis ¹ altera ¹ deesset. ¹⁶ In ³ hoc ¹ statu ⁴ rerum, ⁸ cum ¹⁶ ei ¹⁶ Persarum ⁸ rex ² magnam ²⁰ auri ²⁰ copiam ¹ misisset, ³ noluit ¹⁶ eam ¹⁶ accipere. ¹⁶ Si ¹⁶ recte ¹ judico, ³ celsiore ¹⁶ animo ¹⁶ fuit ¹ is, ³ qui ¹⁶ aurum ¹⁶ recusavit, ² quam ² qui ² obtulit. ² Ex. ² Æliano.—L. 5. c. 5.

¹ Idem ¹⁶ Epaminondas ¹⁶ adeo ¹⁶ veritatis ¹⁶ erat ¹⁶ diligens, ² ut ²⁰ ne ²⁰ joco ²⁰ quidem ²⁰ mentiretur. ²⁰ Cor. ²⁰ Nep. ²⁰ de ²⁰ Ep.

Vis Conscientiæ.

¹ Angor ¹ et ¹ sollicitudo ¹ conscientiæ ⁸ diu ⁸ noctuque ⁶¹ vexat ⁶¹ impios. ⁶¹ Cic. ⁶¹ L. 1. ⁶¹ de ⁶¹ Leg.

¹⁴ Non ¹⁴ immerito ¹⁴ aiebat ¹ sapiens ¹ (Socrates, ¹ vel ¹ Plato) ¹ si ² recludantur ⁸ tyrannorum ¹ mentes, ¹⁰ posse ⁸ aspici ¹⁰ laniatus ¹⁰ et ² ictus. ² Ut ¹ enim ¹ corpora ¹ verberibus, ¹⁶ ita ¹⁶ sævitia ¹⁶ et ¹ libidine ¹ animus ¹ dilaceratur. ¹⁶ Tacit. ¹⁶ Annal. ¹⁶ L. 6. ¹⁶ N. 6.

Dicitur Nero, postquam matrem Agrippinam
interfecit, perfecto demum scelere, magnitudinem
ejus intellexisse. Per reliquum noctis, modo in
tenebris et cubili se occultans, modo præ pavore
exurgens, et mentis inops lucem opperiebatur,
tanquam exitium allaturam. Id. L. 14. N. 10.

Doctrina et Virtus vera bona.

Urbem Megara ceperat Demetrius, cui Cognomen Poliorcetes fuit. Ab hoc Stilpon Philosophus interrogatus, num quid perdidisset; Nihil, inquit, omnia namque mea mecum sunt. Patrimonium ejus in prædam cesserat: habebat autem secum vera bona, doctrinam scilicet et virtutem, in quæ hostis manum injicere non poterat. Sen. de Const. Sap. C. 5.

Genera

Genera Nominum et Terminationes.

^{1. F.}
 Fæmineum *a* primæ. Mas est ^{2. M.} *us r* que secundæ.
^{2. N.} ^{3. M.}
Um neutrum est. *Er, or, os, o* mascula tertiæ habentur.
 3. { Fæminea *impurum s, x, aus, as*, fere et *es, is*,
 F. { Et *verbale in io*, et *polyssyllabon in do vel in go*.
^{3. N.}
 Hæc sunt omnia neutra, *en, ar, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma*.
^{4. M.} ^{4. N.} ^{5. F.}
Us quartæ mas: *U* neutrum est. *Es* fæmina quintæ.

Note. The Figures and Letters (1. F. 2. M. &c.) shew to what Declension and Gender the under-written Rules are applicable.

The RULES of CONSTRUCTION

EXEMPLIFIED AND ILLUSTRATED.

THIS Chapter will contain an exemplification and illustration of the General Rules of Construction that have been before given. For tho' these Rules are plain and obvious in themselves, yet in order to render them sufficiently striking, and useful to some capacities, I have frequently found it necessary to explain the easiest of them in the most minute manner; for Precept without Example will sometimes fail. Therefore that neither may be wanting here, I shall for each Rule produce one or two examples, taken chiefly from Eutropius and Florus as being introductory Books; and shall then analyze as it were the examples themselves: and I think that in the course of this Chapter, and the pages following, I shall drop several hints, that may be of no small practical use to the higher Forms.

EXAMPLES for RULE 1.

See Rule.

"Romanum imperium--a Romulo exordium habet,"
Eu.

Romanum

Romanum imperium must be construed first, not as being placed first (the same words might have been placed last, and the sense remain unaltered) but as constituting the Nom. Case. Then comes *habet* (as the passage is here quoted) because it is the Verb: and *exordium*, though placed before *habet*, must be construed after it, because it is governed of it, and the governor rightfully precedes the governed. *A Romulo* of course must be construed last. Again,

“*Primus ille et urbis et imperii conditor Romulus fuit.*” Flor.

The words *et urbis et imperii* are adjuncts, i. e. they belong to the Nom. Case *conditor*, therefore if *conditor* be construed before *fuit*, its adjuncts, though Gen. Cases must come before *fuit* also: and hence the propriety of that part of the first Rule, which says, “with the words thereto belonging.”

Rule 2. See Rule.

“*Si unus malus esse voluisset.*”—“*Placuerat enim.*” Eu.

The conjunctions *si* and *enim* must be construed first

first in their respective clauses, because they have a governing or leading power.

“ *Quam ex nomine suo Roman vocavit.*” Eu.

Quam is the Acc. Case governed by *vocavit*: But it must be construed before it, as being a Relative .i. connected with some preceding word, and therefore to follow it as closely as possible. For a similar reason any oblique case of *quis*, *quantus*, *quicumque*, &c. must be construed before all other words that may be in a clause with it, except only Præpositions and Conjunctions.

Rule 3. q. v.

“ *Romanum Imperium, quo neque ab exordio ullum fere minus neque incrementis toto orbe amplius humana potest memoria recordari, a Romulo exordium habet.*”

Romanum Imperium is the Nom. Case to *habet*: but it is also the Antecedent to *quo*; and if the Relative *quo* and its whole clause to *recordari* be not construed immediately after *Romanum Imperium*, the sense of the Author will be mistaken; for it will seem then that *Romulo* is the Antecedent to *quo*. A Relative is the representative of some preceding idea; and to shew what idea it represents,

the

the one should follow the other as soon as possible, i. without any new idea intervening. For as the shadow receives another form by the interposition of another substance, so the Relative will take another turn, and come under a wrong acceptance, if any idea, but that which it represents and refers to, should come immediately before it: A new attachment will take place, and the sense must be perverted.

“*Mox exercitus quoque eum, qui civitatem Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat, reliquit.*” Eu.

A learner might judge from the position of the words here that *eum* is the antecedent to *qui*. But it is not so. The antecedent is *exercitus*; and *qui* with its clauses must be construed immediately after it, before *eum* or *reliquit*.

Observe that other Relatives besides *qui* come under this Rule. Thus *ubi*, though Dictionaries call it an Adverb, is a Relative Conjunction, and means *quo loco*, or *quo tempore*.

“*Interca ad Hispanias, ubi occisis duobus Scipionibus, nullus Romanus dux erat.*” Eu.

I say that *ubi* here is a Relative Conjunction;
for

for it *refers* to *Hispanias*, and in the discourse it *conjoins* two clauses. Therefore if it refers to *Hispanias*, it must certainly follow it in the construction.

Rule 4. & Rule 5.

q. v.

“*Urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit.*” Eu.

Rule 4, requires that the Adj. *exiguam* should be rendered immediately before *urbem*: I say *before urbem*, not after it, because *exiguam* has not another word depending on it.

“*Invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi nationes.*” Eu.

Here Rule 5, comes in, and requires that *vicinas* should be construed immediately *after nationes*, not before it; because *urbi* depends on *vicinas*, and must not in construction be separated from it; which it would be, if *vicinas* and *nationes* were construed according to Rule 4.

So if an Inf. Mood depend on an Adj. or Part. that Adj. or Part. must be construed after its Subs.

Rule 6. q. v.

*"Affidui vero et anniversarii hostes ab Etruria
fuere Veientes."* Flor.

This Rule and the fourth require that *affidui* and *anniversarii* should both be construed before *hostes*.

*"Qui obsessa ac pæne jam capta Marci Minucii
consulis castra servavit."* Flor.

"Vir sanctus et sapiens." Id.

Obsessa ac pæne jam capta must either all precede, or all follow the Subs. *castra*. *Sanctus* and *sapiens* must likewise be both construed before *Vir*.

Instances of this sort are very common in Cicero, who frequently uses many Adjectives as epithets to the same Subs. If none of these govern a word after it, Rule 4 most likely obtains; but with one and all. On the contrary, if either of them should govern a word after it, that one by Rule 5, must be construed after its Subs. and then it may be more convenient to construe all of them after, though possibly some of them may be placed before it.

Rule 7.

Rule 7. q. v.

“ *Cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.*” Eu.

As *suis* must be construed before *liberis*, so must it also before *uxore*, for it agrees with both.

“ *Qui, depositis uxore et liberis, virgines in plaustrum recepit.*” Flor.

Depositis agrees with *uxore*, and with *liberis* also. But by Rule 13, it must be construed after *uxore*, therefore it must be construed after *liberis* too.

Rule 8. q. v.

“ *Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Cænienses vicit.*” Eu.

Raptarum (with the word *mulierum* implied in it) being in the Gen. Case cannot be construed after the Præp. *propter*: it must follow another noun, viz. *injuriam*.

“ *Si unus malus esse voluisset.*” Eu.

The Inf. *esse* in position follows *malus*; but in government

government it depends on *voluisset*, and must therefore follow it in construction.

Rule 9. q. v.

I do not recollect just now an instance of this in Eutropius or Florus; though in the latter I think there are several. The elegant Livy is full of such expressions, which are indeed to be found in most of the Classic Writers. Thus Virgil twice in the following example has an Infinitive Mood for a Finite.

————— “ *Hinc spargere voces*
“ *In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma.*”

The Eton and some of the other Grammars resolve this difficulty by supposing *incipiebat*, or some such word to be understood. But I would rather say at once with the Westminster Grammar, “*Sæpe modus vice finiti venit infinitus*” (The Inf. M. is put for the Finite,) because the idea of *inception* is not always implied in such phrases. The same figure is of common use now among the Italians, who generally substitute the Inf. Mood for the Imperative. In the instance above, let *spargere* and
quærere

quærere be construed like *spargebat* and *quærebat*: so in this of Terence,

—————“ *Omnes omnia
Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas meas.*”

Let *dicere et laudare* be construed like *dicebant et laudabant*, *omnes* being the Nominative Case.

Instances of the like occur in the Greek Authors. Vid. Hom. Il. 1, 582.

Rule 10. q. v.

“ *Responsumque est a senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui, cum armati essent, capi potuissent.*” Eu.

Eos cives non esse necessarios; that those citizens were not wanted. Here because there is nothing expressed in the Latin for the word *that*, .i. because *quod* or *ut* is left out, what would otherwise be the Nom. Case, is now set down in the Acc. *eos cives*; and what would else be in the Finite Mood, is expressed in the Infinitive, *esse*; and that elegantly. But as this is only a rhetorical change that does not affect the sense, the English idiom, though not entirely averse from the same figure, usually demands the natural construction; viz.
that

that what is thus expressed in the Acc. should be construed like a Nom. and of course before the Verb, with the word *that* before it, and then the Inf. M. like a Finite: *eos cives*, as though it were *ut ii cives that those citizens*, and *esse* as if *essent were*, &c.

Rule 11. q. v.

A thousand familiar instances of this occur. But I think it better to explain two that may be less striking.

Interea ad Hispanias, ubi occisis duobus Scipionibus nullus Romanus dux erat, Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis, qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quatuor et viginti, vir Romanorum omnium et sua ætate, et posteriori tempore fere primus." Eu.

If we supply the words *hic erat* here before *filius*, the construction will be easy and direct. But if we would render no more than is expressed, there can no sense whatever be made of the passage, without abiding most strictly by the present Rule, so strictly as to forego the observance of others. For it will be necessary to render every word in the first clause and the second, before the principal Nom.

Nom. Case and Verb; and with a construction forced still farther, the Verb *mittitur* must come before its Nom. Case, that the words *Publius Cornelius Scipio, filius*, &c. which are in apposition to each other, may not be divided; and also that according to R. 3. the Relative *qui* may properly follow its Antecedent *Scipionis*; Thus; "In the
"mean while, to Spain, where, the two Scipios
"being slain, there was no Roman General, is sent P. Cornelius Scipio, the son of P. Scipio,
"who, &c."

"*Post hunc Claudius fuit, patruus Caligulae, Drusi, qui apud Moguntiacum monumentum habet, filius.*" Eu.

Claudius, patruus, and *filius* are all spoken of the same man. Therefore, that they may not be separated, .i. that *patruus Caligulae*, and then *filius Drusi* may follow *Claudius* without interruption, the Verb *fuit* must be construed before its Nom. Case, and *Post hunc* first of all.

The reason of this Rule is very obvious.—
"Words in apposition must be construed as near
"to one another as possible," in order to preserve that identity of object to which the mind is directed, and by which more ideas, more Truths of the same subject are collected. Whereas if this
identity

identity be lost, that assemblage of Truths, designed to heighten the discourse, must be broken, and, every now and then a fragment of it obtruding upon the Reader's observation, a confusion of ideas must ensue, and the intention of the Writer remain undiscovered.

Rule 12. q. v.

"*Hi sæpe et alias, sed Britomaro duce, non prius soluturos se baltea, quam capitolium ascendissent, iuraverant.*" Flor.

Let *prius* and *quam* be construed together, tho' placed in separate clauses. The reason of this seems to be, that what on such occasions is expressed by two words in the Latin and Greek, is in the English Language generally expressed by *one* only: and therefore that in the construction this *one* word may serve, and be sufficient for the purpose, it is evident that the two words in the Latin being no more than equivalent to the one in English should in construing be brought together.

Rule 13.

Rule 13. q. v.

“ *Ille, occasione reperta, felicissime dimicavit,*” Eu.

Reperta here agrees with *occasione*, as a Participle or Adj. with its Subs. and having no other word depending on it, it should seem by R. 4, that *reperta* should be construed first. But not so: because this is an Ablative Absolute, and therefore the Substantive must precede. The reason of which is, that an Ablative Absolute (like an Acc. *quod* or *ut* being left out) is virtually a Nominative, and the Participle or Adjective agreeing with it, supplies the place of a Verb in the Subjunctive Mood. Thus *occasione reperta* is as much as to say *cum occasio reperta esset*: and therefore *occasione* having the import of *cum occasio*, must by the 1 and 2 Rules be construed first.

But very often in an Ab. Absolute we shall see no Part. or Adj. at all, and nothing but two or more Substantives. As

“ *Me duce tutus eris.*” Ov.

“ *Marco Tullio Cicerone, Caio Antonio Consulibus.*” Eu.

In such instances which Substantive must be
F construed

construed first? There is a certain criterion, whereby to determine which may be construed *last*: and then the other or others of course will precede. In phrases of this kind, there is a Participle, tho' not seen, yet always understood, and expressed in English by the word *being*, as "I *being* your guide. Such and such a man *being* Consuls." Now whichever Substantive the word *being* will most readily consort with, let that Sub. be construed *last*.

Rule 14. q. v.

"*Annibal cessit: præmium que victoriæ Africa fuit; et sequutus Africam statim terrarum orbis.*" Flor.

Though the Adv. *statim* lies between two Substantives, it must be construed with neither, but belongs to the Verb *sequutus*.

Substantives, I know, are many times both followed and preceded in the English as well as other tongues, by certain words, which in Dictionaries and Grammars are termed Adverbs. But either these words are Conjunctions and not Adverbs; or else if they are Adverbs, the connection between them and some neighbouring Verb, Adj. or Part. is so evident, that the intervention of a Substantive
can

can neither cancel nor conceal it: So that this Rule still holds good.

Rule 15. q. v.

“ *Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filia nepos, suscepit regnum. Contra Latinos dimicavit.*” Eu.

Immediately after *Post* construe the Acc. *hunc*; after *ex* the Ab. *filia*; after *contra* the Acc. *Latinos*. In like manner every Præposition must have an Acc. or Abl. case construed *immediately* after it, unless when it is used in composition. And tho' possibly the Præp. may be set after its Case, as *Londinum versus, mecum, tecum, quocum, quibuscum*, yet the Præp. must be *rendered* first, and its case after it; and that because of the following Rule.

Rule 16. q. v.

“ *Iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperetur in regnum, bellum Romanis intulit, auxilium ei ferente Porſena Thuſciæ rege, et Romam pene cepit.*” Eu.

Regnum is governed of the Præp. *in*, and must therefore

therefore follow it. For the like reason must *bellum* and *Romanis* be construed after *intulit*, *auxilium* and *ei* after *ferente*, *Thusciæ* after *rege*, and *Romam* after *cepit*.

There are some remarkable exceptions to this Rule; for any oblique case of *Qui*, *Quis*, *Quantus*, *Quicunque*, &c. must be construed before any Verb, Adj. or Part. that may govern it. Yet even these, and all other words whatever must be taken after a Præp. that may govern them: so universal is the 15th R. i. e. in the Lat. and Gr. Tongues. In the English it has been sometimes dispensed with: for we are as apt to say, "whom do you live with," as "with whom do you live." Dr. Lowth however condemns the former expression, as a deviation from strict Grammar.

Rule 17. q. v.

The present Rule may be properly exemplified by a passage in this same book.

"*Urbem Megara ceperat Demetrius, cui cognomen Poliorcetes fuit.*" V. supra.

In the latter clause, *fuit* is put for *habuit*; therefore

fore the Dat. case *cui* must be construed first like *qui*; then *fuit* like *habuit*, and then *cognomen Poliorceles*, as if they were Acc. cases, though in reality they are Nominatives.

With respect to this whole sentence, remember Rule 3, which must be punctually applied here; for *cui* is a Relative, and *Demetrius* the Antecedent.

Rules 18 and 19. q. v.

Nothing is more common than for one sentence to contain several clauses; and without due attention to the mode prescribed in these two Rules, the easiest Authors will be inexplicable. On the other hand, the Rules are so just as well as important, and of such immense utility, that they will of themselves almost be sufficient to guide one (as far as mere construction is concerned) through all the most elegant and first rate Classics of both Greece and Rome. Indeed the more elegant the more easy; at least it generally happens so with men and books. And therefore to exemplify the Rules before us, I shall produce a passage of another description than that of either elegance or perspicuity, but one which to a novice would be difficult and perplexing. See N. 90, of the Prolegomena

gomena in Westene's Ed. of the N. T. where the Author speaking of the Variantes Lectiones N. T. says as follows.

"Priusquam autem ad alios Canones transeamus, perpendendum, an non brevi manu tantæ multitudini variantium lectionum, quæ ultra triginta millia rudi computatione (secus quam Joh. Crojus in Observ. ad N. T. anno XLV. anterioris seculi arbitrabatur cap. 15. pag. 119. fin. et seq. earum esse admodum paucas) nunc in editone et Herculeo labore D. Millii comparent, occurri possit, &c."

The several clauses in this long sentence are thus numbered, and distinguished by their initial and final words.

1. Priusquam——transeamus,
2. perpendendum,
3. an non——lectionum,
4. quæ ——computatione
5. (secus ——fin. et seq.
6. earum ——paucas)
7. nunc ——comparent,
8. occurri possit.

First construe every word in the first clause, beginning with the Conjunctions according to R. 2. and then proceeding by R. 1. From

From the first clause advance to the second, which is *perpendendum*; and from thence to the third. But this, to speak precisely, is no more than a member of a clause; and therefore without deviating from the 18th Rule, we may, and must go in quest of the other member in order to find the word, which governs *multitudini*: for *multitudini* being in the Dat. case, must needs be governed of some word; and after that word by R. 16. it must be construed. That word is *occurri* in the eighth clause. Therefore,

The eighth clause (in reality the other part of the third) must follow *brevi manu*, the Inf. Mood *occurri* being construed in its proper place, for which see R. 8.

From *occurri* the sixteenth Rule directs you to *tantæ multitudini*, as being governed by it. And now, as Rule 13 requires, you must entirely finish this third clause.

From the third clause proceed to the fourth, not only because it is next, but also, and chiefly, because by Rule 3. the Relative *quæ* must follow its Antecedent *lectionum* as soon as possible.

But here again what for distinction's sake we
have

have called the fourth clause, is in truth no more than one member of it, the other part, called clause the seventh, being placed after the Parenthesis: and to that other part, after the Nom. case *quæ* is construed, you will of course proceed, because there lies the Verb, which by Rule 1. must follow the Nom. case as soon as may be. Therefore,

Having construed the Verb *comparent* and its adjuncts .i. those words which lie in the same member with it, you have only to finish the former part of this fourth clause; and then to

Go through the Parenthesis, which consists of two clauses, viz. the 5th, (to be construed first because of the principal Verb and Nom. case lying in it) and the 6th which finishes the sentence.

In the resolution of this passage, it appears now that there are two main difficulties; namely, how to know that *occurri possit* must be construed before *tantæ multitudini* after *brevi manu*; and secondly that *comparent* and its adjuncts should come immediately after *quæ*.

The first of these difficulties is obviated by the sixteenth Rule; for, as it has been said, *multitudini* being in the Dat. case, cannot but be governed of some word. *That word it is the Student's business*

finest to look for. Let him search the sentence for some word, that may govern a Dat. case and does govern this. He will soon find that *occurri* only can serve his turn; and then this difficulty will be no more.

As to the other, what does every child look for after the Nom. case, but the Verb? It will soon appear that *quæ* is in the Nom. case, because there is no word here, that causes it to be in any other; and after *quæ* what Verb shall we look for, to agree with it? Not *arbitrabatur*, because it lies in the Parenthesis, and can belong to no word without the limits of that Parenthesis. We must therefore perceive that *comparent* is the Verb we look for, for that is the only Verb left. And as R. 1 informs us that this Verb must come directly after *quæ*, so R. 18. requires, that all its adjuncts must attend it, and be construed before *ultra*, &c.

Rule 20. q. v.

What is advanced in this twentieth Rule is in truth no more than what has been insisted on already in the first; where it is said that the Nom. case and its adjuncts must be construed first, and the Verb next: so that every other word of course

must follow the Verb, that is, every other word in the same clause with the Verb, whether that word be governed of the Verb itself, or of some other word that depends on the Verb.

“*Hic alterius ducis Dacæ late exercitum sub ipsis Isthmi faucibus fudit, geminosque portus sanguine infecit.*” Flor.

Of the eight nouns that are placed before *fudit*, one only, viz. *hic* must be construed before it; for the other seven are in oblique cases and bear no relation to the Nominative. For the same reason the three nouns placed before *infecit* must be construed after it.

But if any oblique case be an appendage to the Nom. it must then be construed before the Verb, as well as the Nom. itself. Thus,

“*Quicquid Corinthii æris toto orbe laudatur.*” Flor.

The words *Corinthii æris* are governed of *Quicquid*: *Quicquid* is in the Nom. case, and must be construed before the Verb; therefore *Corinthii æris* must be construed before the Verb also.

Moreover as there are certain indefinite words,
(see

(see R. 2,) which must in all cases precede the Verb, so must their adjuncts also, if they happen to have any. Thus,

“ *Quantas opes et abstulerit et cremaverit.*” Flor.

Quan'as by R. 2. must be construed before the Verb; therefore *opes*, as being the word with which *Quantas* agrees, must be so construed likewise.— And if Florus had said “ *quantas opes, quas ab urbe condita cives accumulaverant, et abstulerit et cremaverit, hinc scias,*” not only *quantas opes*, but *quas* by R. 3. and that whole additional clause with *quas* by R. 18. must come before the Verb, because all these words from *quantas* to *accumulaverant* are connected with one another. A Relation subsists between them, therefore they must not be divided.

Directions

D I R E C T I O N S
F O R
TURNING ENGLISH INTO LATIN,
SO FAR AS TO AVOID FALSE GRAMMAR.

IN turning English into Latin, it is necessary for young beginners, who cannot perceive the relations and connections of words at first sight, to ask themselves and answer those question, which are usually proposed to them by the Master, as they are properly adapted for each part of Speech. The most considerable of those questions are, first for every word, What part of Speech? Then,

For a Substantive.

What Number?—What Case? Render it.

For an Adjective.

What degree of Comparison?—What does it agree with?—What Number?—What Case?—Which Gender? Render it.

For

For a Participle.

The same Questions as for an Adjective; for a Participle is an Adj. as well as that which is commonly called so.

For a Subs. and Adj. or Part. coming together.

What Number?—What Case?—What Gender?
What Degree of Comp. is the Adj. in? Render it.

For a Relative.

N. B.

What Case?—What is the Antecedent?—What Gender?—Number?—Person?—Render it.

For a Verb.

What Voice?—What Mood and Tense? If in the Inf. M. render it. But if not in the Inf. M. ask farther; What does it agree with?—What Number and Person?—Render it by the Paradigma.

For

For a Præposition.

Render it first.—What Case does it govern?

For a Conj. and Adverb.

The part of speech being known, it remains only to render it; unless indeed that of Conjunctions it must be farther remembered, that

“ These words, *Ut, quod, an, si, cum, quum, quin, postquam, utinam, licet*, and the like, govern a Subjunctive Mood.

D I R E C T I O N S

C O N C E R N I N G

T H E P O S I T I O N O F W O R D S .

THE first thing, which strikes a young Scholar in reading a Latin Author, is, that the words are not placed in their natural Order. And as this at first raises his indignation, so after a while it courts his admiration. He observes a euphony in the sentences, a pleasing cadence attending this new arrangement, and would fain arrive at the same

same in those performances of his own, which are either set him by his Instructor, or to which his own inclination leads him. But he labours long in vain, either fancying that this marshalling of the words is a fortuitous business to be struck out by chance, which however he can very seldom effect; or else, if he understands it to be a studied arrangement and the work of art, he knows not what rules he is to work by. The Master indeed corrects his exercise for him, gives it a finer turn, and tells him that this or that should be expressed in such a manner; but to very little purpose. He exhorts him to imitate the Classic that he is reading, to catch the style of Cicero or Horace. And he might as well tell him to paint like Titian or Apelles; unless the principles of position are explained to him, and some standards, as it were, laid down, to which he may know how and when to apply. To attempt this is the design of the present Chapter.

D I R E C T I O N S.

I. The word governed is commonly placed before the word which governs it. Thus,

1. A Substantive in the Gen. Case is placed before that other Subs. on which it depends; as "*Hujus imperii severitas.*" (Cic.) rather than "*severitas hujus imperii.*"

II. So

II. So an Inf. Mood may be placed before that other Verb, on which it depends ; as it is better to say, "*Quos, vos, Quirites, precari, venerari, atque implorare debetis*" (Cic.) than, *Quos vos, Quirites, debetis precari, &c.*

III. Again, words governed of Verbs, Adjectives, or Participles, may in position precede the words which govern them ; as,

"*Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriæ nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferrum flammamque minitantem, ex urbe vel eiecimus, vel emisimus, vel ipsum egredientem verbis persecuti sumus.*" Cic.

Observe here *L. Cat.* governed of the Verb *eiecimus*, and placed a long way before it ; *scelus* governed of *anhelantem* and placed before it ; and so *pest.* and *patriæ* before *mol.* ; *vobis* and *huic urb*, *ferrum* and *flamm.* before *minit.* and so on throughout the sentence. Especially it is to be noted, that the Verb, though almost the first word in construction, and that on which the whole sentence depends, may very properly, like *eiecimus* and *emisimus* above, be made the last in position,

2. Præpositions for the most part precede their cases. But some of them are set after; as,

Versus. Londinum versus, Occasum versus. Cell.

Tenus. Ore tenus, verbo tenus. Cic.

And so is *contra* sometimes; for Cicero in his second Philippic has *quem contra dicit*. And *Coram* sometimes, *Populo coram*. Suet in Tit. *Cum* is also set after these words, *me, te, se, quo, qua, qui, quibus, nobis* and *vobis*; as *mecum, tecum, &c.*

3. *Igitur* and *autem* are seldom placed first in a sentence, but rather after the first or second word; as *si quis igitur, quis autem*, is better than *igitur si quis, autem quis*.

4. It is almost always better to put the Adjective after its Substantive. Thus, Cicero says, *Dii immortales*, not *immortales Dii*; *Sit par militari urbana suffragatio*; *in discrimen extremum venimus*, not *in extremum discrimen*, &c.

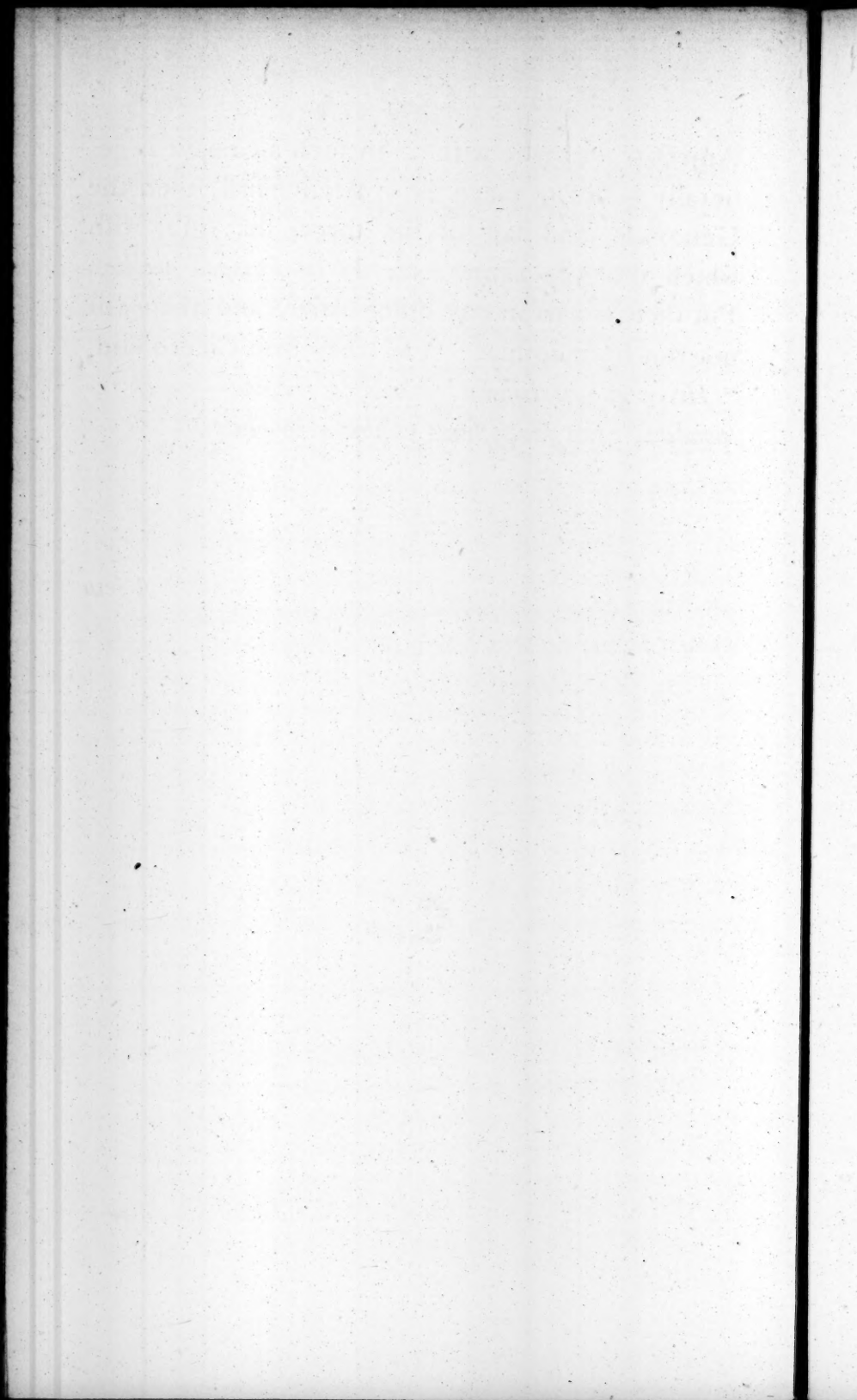
N. B. The Adj. may sometimes precede .i, when the pleasantness of the sound requires it. Also.

5. When there occur two Substantives, one being in the Gen. case, and the other having an Adjective

Adjective to agree with it, in such a case, it is generally better to place the Adjective first, then the Gen. case, and last of the three, that Sub. with which the Adj. agrees; as, *Fortes Pompeii milites*. Put these words in any other order, and they will not run so smoothly. And therefore Cicero said, "*His ergo sanctissimis reipublicæ vocibus—pauca respondebo,*" not *sanctissimis vocibus reipublicæ*.

A few





A few instances in which the Idiom of the Latin Tongue differs from that of the English.

TO write good Latin, it is not enough to understand Government and Concord, and to be thoroughly acquainted with all the Rules of Position. These are certainly the principia, and demand our first attention. But there is another requisite to be acquired, before we may expect to write what can be in any degree more than barely significant; and that is, a Knowledge of the Idiom of the Latin Tongue. There is a much less conformity between the Idiom of the Latin Tongue and that of the English, than there is between the English and the Greek. Their differences are many; a few of the most considerable of which I shall endeavour in the sequel to point out.

1. *Supines.*

Supine in um.

It is repugnant to the Idiom of the Latin Language, though conformable to the English, to set an Infinitive Mood after any Verb that implies motion, such as *to go, to come, send, fly, run, &c.* If the discourse require another Verb, to follow either of these, that other Verb must not be expressed by an Inf. M. but by what the English Language is unacquainted with, *the Supine in um.*

Thus.

Thus, "The Soldiers were *sent to view the Citadel*," must be rendered "*Milites sunt missi speculatum arcem*," not *speculari*; and, "I go to fetch him," *eo arcessitum*, not *arcessire*.

2. The Supine in U.

In the English Language an Infinitive Passive may follow a Noun Adjective; but such an Inf. cannot follow an Adj. in the Latin. "*Hard to be understood—pleasant to be heard*." This is good English; but the literal translation, "*difficilis intelligi, jucundum audiri*," is very bad Latin. Instead of this Inf. Pass. after an Adj. we must use the Supine in U; *intellectu, auditu*. Thus, "*What is shameful to be done, is also indecent to be spoken of*," must be rendered, "*quod factu (not fieri) scdum est, idem est et dictu (not dici) turpe*."

Gerunds.

On certain occasions, when in English we use Participles in *ing*, the Latin Idiom rejects such Participles as may answer to them, and prefers one of the Gerunds.

3. The

3. *The Gerund in di.*

When a Verbal or Participle in *ing* in the Gen. case comes after a Noun, it must not be expressed in Lat. by the Gen. case of an Active Participle, but by the Gerund in *di*; as, "*It is not to be expressed how desirous I was of returning hither, Non dici potest quam cupidus eram huc redeundi*" (not *huc redeuntis*. So Cicero says "*Scribendi necessitas nulla est,*" *There is no necessity of writing.*

4. *The Gerund in do.*

When such a Verbal in *ing* with the word *for* before it follows an Adj. that denotes *Usefulness* or *the contrary*, it must not be made by an Active Participle, but by the Gerund in *do*. As, "*Blotting paper is not fit for writing on*, is thus rendered by Pliny, "*Emporetica inutilis est scribendo.*" He would not say *inscribenti*, nor *pro inscribente*.

When the same Verbal in *ing*, not agreeing with any Subs. has the Præp. *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, or *of* before it, it must likewise be rendered by the Ger. in *do*. *I am weary with or of walking, Defessus sum ambulando.* Ter.

5. *The*

5. *The Gerund in dum.*

When in Eng. a Verbal in *ing*, or an Inf. M. expresses the *purpose* or *design* for or with which any thing is said or done, we are not to use a Participle Act. or an Inf. M. in the Latin, but either

I. A Gerund in *dum*, with (or without) the Præp. *ad* or *ob* before it; as *I bought these books for the cultivating of my mind*, or, *to cultivate my mind by them*, *Hos libros emi ad ingenium excolendum*, or making the Gerund to agree with the Subs. *Ad* or *ob mentem excolendam*. Or,

II. A Subjunctive Mood with the Conj. before it, as *ut mentem excolerem*; as if it had been said, *that I might improve my mind*. Or,

III. A Subj. M. with some case of the Relative *Qui* before it, instead of *ut*, as *quibus ingenium excolerem*; as if it were, *with which I might*, &c. In short give it any turn rather than the literal one *excolenti*, or *excolere*.

V E R B S I N E N G L I S H,

RENDERED BY PARTICIPLES IN LATIN.

AS in the cases above Gerunds are preferred to Participles, so in certain cases Participles are preferred to Verbs, and that for the sake of Brevity.

When we would translate an Eng. Sentence, that consists of many clauses, and several of these clauses contain a Verb and Nom. Case, it is a good way to suppose a new turn given to the original itself, by converting some of its Verbs into Participles, which Participles, if they agree with the principal Nom. Case, must be in that Case; but

N. B. If these Participles agree with any other Subs. they must then, together with their Subs. be expressed in some oblique Case; and that Case, if there is no word to govern it, must be *the Abl. Absolute.*

E X A M P L E S,

“ Publius Virgilius Maro was born in Mantua,
 “ which was a capital City of Italy, but he resided
 “ some time at Cremona and Milan.”

Publius Virgilius Maro, born at Mantua, a capital City of Italy, resided, &c,

H

P. Virgiliu

P. Virgilius Maro, Mantuæ urbis in Italia claræ natus, aliquandiu Cremonæ et Mediolani versatus est.

“ He went afterwards to Naples, and there studied with great diligence the several branches of Learning.

Going afterwards to Naples, he there studied, &c.

Neapolin postea profectus, ibi literis atque omni disciplinæ liberali se summo studio dedit.

“ When his patrimony at Mantua was involved in the common calamities of his country, and distributed among some Soldiers of the other faction; through the intercession of his Friends Varus and Pollio, he obtained a grant from Augustus, that the whole should be restored to him again. And when he thus regained his fortune, he acquired also the Friendship of the Emperor, and enjoyed it to his death.”

It will be seen that in giving this section a proper turn for the translation, I shall provide for one or two Ablatives Absolute; which is a Case that conduces much to elegance and conciseness, and should be introduced *very often*.

His

His Mantuan patrimony *being involved* in the common calamities of his country, and it *being distributed* among some soldiers of the other faction, he so prevailed on Augustus, through his Friends, Varus and Pollio, that the whole was restored to him again: and at the same time, *his fortune being recovered*, he acquired the Friendship, &c.

Patrimonio Mantuano civium miseriis implicito, Cæsarianisque distributo, apud Augustum per amicos Varum et Pollionem adeo valuit, ut omnia restituerentur: simul etiam re recuperata, Imperatoris amicitiam conciliavit, cujus est ad mortem usque potitus.

Many peculiarities of the Latin Idiom I have purposely omitted to speak of here: and trust that for the omission, the Title-page of this book will excuse me. *Quod scripsi, fortunet Deus!* And the more studious may find as much as can be wished for in that excellent book Walker's Particles.



4. L

